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CHANCELLOR RAAB EXPLAINS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VIENNA AND BERLIN.

Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab recently made the following remarks in a radio address answering the question of a foreign newspaperman as to why the situations in Vienna and Berlin were so different, i.e. why the division of Austria and Vienna into zones and sectors was not as sharp as in Germany and Berlin, and as to whether the Austrians hoped to preserve their more advantageous position in the future:

"It is the historical achievement of the late President Karl Renner, the then-State Chancellor, that he set up a provisional national government right after the liberation and immediately proceeded to carry out all normal government business, thereby eliminating the possibility of an assumption of government by the Allied Council. Thanks to his complete program and the force of his personality, the venerable Chancellor was able to convince the Allied military authorities then in the country that an experienced Austrian statesman was in a position to get the reconstruction of Austria's administrative and economic machinery under way more quickly and more satisfactorily than the Allies, who would have to resort to trial and error. From the very start, the coalition of the two big parties resulted in the unified and solid support of the Government by the Austrian people, who realized that our supreme goal, the recovery of our country's complete freedom and independence, could be achieved only through unity.

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TRAVELLING ALBERTINA EXHIBIT TO OPEN IN WASHINGTON FEB. 20.

An exhibition of "Austrian Drawings and Prints" from Vienna's Albertina gallery, constituting a comprehensive display of Austrian graphic art from the 15th to the 20th century, is to be held in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., from February 20 to March 20. This is the first time that drawings and prints from the famous Vienna collection are being shown in this country. The display will then move on to the following museums: The Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, Minnesota; the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco, California; the Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California; the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri; the Seattle Art Museum, Seattle, Washington, the Marion Koogler McNay Art Institute, San Antonio, Texas; the George Thomas Hunter Gallery of Art, Chattanooga, Tennessee and the J. B. Speed Art Museum, Louisville, Kentucky.



Etching by Daniel Gran

Sponsored by Dr. Karl Gruber, Austrian Ambassador to the United States, the exhibit will circulate under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. The project was made possible through the cooperation of the Austrian Foreign Office and the Ministry of Education in Vienna.

The exhibit consists of 116 original drawings and engravings from the 15th to the beginning of the 20th century, especially selected for the purpose by Dr. Otto Benesch, Director of the Albertina graphic arts collection. Dr. Benesch also wrote the foreword to the illustrated catalogue describing the exhibit.

The collection being shown in the United States includes some of the finest examples of Austrian art, such as "St. Christopher" by Albrecht Altdorfer, "Portrait of a Man" by Wolf

ALBERTINA

World's Greatest Graphic Arts Collection

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Huber, "Portrait of a Boy" by Jakob Seisenegger as well as religious and secular works by such famous baroque artists as Altomonte, Gran, Troger and Maulbertsch. Also included are the works of such outstanding 19th-century artists as Josef Anton Koch, Jakob Alt, Peter Fend and Moritz von Schwind. One novelty of the exhibit is a drawing by Empress Maria Theresa.

The exhibit will remain in the United States until the spring of 1956. Further information on the subject may be obtained from Mrs. John A. Pope, Chief, Traveling Exhibition Service, Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D.C.

FIGL ANNOUNCES EXTENSION OF AUSTRIAN LIBERALIZATION QUOTA. Upon his return from Paris where he participated in a meeting of the OEEC, Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Figl declared that, from the Austrian point of view, the most important development at this conference was the granting of approval for an increase in the liberalization quota on imports from member countries of the European Payments Union, effective July 1. He stated that the European Council of Ministers had shown great understanding for Austria's geographical and political position. Figl also said that the establishment of a "Green Pool" within the framework of the OEEC was of particular importance for Austria since this would make possible the enactment of measures designed to bring about economic coordination on all levels, which has hitherto been impossible because of the non-inclusion of agriculture. Foreign Minister Figl stated that another matter of great interest to Austria is the ten-year plan proposed by Italy which aims primarily at a long-term solution of the unemployment problem. On the subject of currency convertibility, Figl reported that for the time being the Austrian delegation was not expressing an opinion. The Foreign Minister attended the Paris meeting together with Envoy Wilfried Platzer, head of the Economic Policy Division of the Foreign Office.

AUSTRIAN CABINET SETS UP ADVISORY ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. Following President Eisenhower's suggestion on December 8, 1953, with respect to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a unanimous resolution on December 4, 1954, calling for the convocation of a UN-sponsored international conference to study ways and means to advance the peaceful development of atomic energy and its use in the fields of biology, therapeutics, radiation protection and science in general. The conference is to be held no later than August 1955.

Since governments which are not members of UN proper but belong to one or more of its specialized agencies will also be invited to participate in the conference, the Austrian Cabinet has adopted a proposal of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs providing for the establishment of an Advisory Atomic Energy Commission. This will be made up of representatives of the various ministries, of the Institute for Radium Research and the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The purpose of the commission will be to prepare for Austria's participation in the 1955 UN conference and to survey opinion among Austrian experts with respect to the advisability of the country's procuring an atomic reactor for research purposes. In the event acquisition of a reactor is considered desirable,

the Commission will estimate the initial outlay and maintenance costs involved. It will also concern itself with the question of Austrian participation in training programs and course held abroad on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The new body has its roots in the Radium Institute of the Academy of Science which was founded in 1910 and which was concerned exclusively with the peaceful application of nuclear physics. Another related unit is the laboratory which was set up in the Fellingner Clinic in 1953 for the purpose of studying medical applications of radioactive isotopes.

Vienna and Berlin (Continued from page 1)

After representatives from all the provinces had been added to the first provisional government, there was a basis for recognition of the national government's jurisdiction over the entire area of the country by all four occupying powers. We requested and were accorded recognition of the provisional government by all of the Allied powers and then we urged that elections be held. It was necessary to hold these elections as soon as possible because a freely elected representative body and a freely elected government was in a better position to obtain fulfillment of its wishes from the occupying powers than a provisional cabinet which, after all, had been formed only on a hypothetical basis. The formation of a new government as the result of free elections in 1945 meant that there was now a partner with whom the Allied Council could negotiate and in a relatively short time, i.e. June 1946, the Control Agreement was concluded, establishing the rights and duties of both the Allied Council and the Austrian Federal Government. In contrast to the situation in Berlin and Germany, a smoothly functioning government had quickly come into being in Vienna and had very soon extended its authority to the entire country. As a result, even during the period of the cold war, Austria's unity was never seriously endangered.

At no time did the occupation authorities ever put any serious obstacles in the way of our economic reconstruction. When a relaxation of zonal boundary restrictions became necessary to facilitate the exchange of merchandise, Austria's request met with sympathetic understanding on the part of the Allies, a development which proved advantageous to all four zones and to the economic recovery of the country as a whole.

It is thanks only to the unity and determination of the Austrian nation as a whole that a partition of the country was prevented."

The Chancellor concluded his statements with the following words of hope and determination:

"For almost ten years, with the same purpose and determination, we have been demanding complete freedom and independence. Maintaining this attitude, we shall reach our goal sooner or later and then we shall also defend our freedom and independence with the same determination."

DR. HANS KAPFER NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Section Chief Hans Kapfer has been appointed Austrian Minister of Justice to succeed Dr. Joseph Geroe, whose untimely death was reported by AUSTRIAN INFORMATION in its first 1955 issue. Dr. Kapfer, who was born on September 5, 1903 in Sollenau, Wiener Neustadt District, completed his law studies at the University of Vienna and entered the Justice De-

partment in 1926. In the course of his juridical career, Dr. Kapfer developed outstanding abilities in all fields of civil and criminal law and after the liberation of Austria in April 1945, he was appointed sub-department chief for labor law, commercial law and intangible property law. In this capacity Dr. Kapfer prepared a draft labor-court law which was approved by Parliament in 1946 and which provided the basis for extending the jurisdiction of labor courts to the whole country.

Minister Kapfer has won special recognition in the field of juristic writing. He is particularly known for his work as a co-editor of the Austrian Juridical Magazine and as publisher of the Manz editions of the General Civil Code. The appointment of Dr. Kapfer as Austrian Minister of Justice is viewed both by professional and Government circles as the selection of a legal specialist equipped with outstanding knowledge of his field.

DONATIONS FOR FLOOD VICTIMS EXCEEDED 30 MILLION SCHILLINGS. In a report issued at the end of the year, the Austrian National Committee set up to handle relief work in connection with the 1954 flood catastrophe, it was revealed that the payments made to the Donation Account established by the Federal Government exceeded 30 million schillings. Of this total, 27.8 million have already been used for relieving the most acute hardships of the people affected and for repairing damage in the disaster area. The National Committee expressed gratitude to all those who had come to the aid of Austria's flood victims, in particular to Austria's innumerable friends abroad who contributed so generously toward easing their plight.

SUCCESSFUL FIGHT AGAINST YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT.

According to statistics recently released by the Austrian Ministry for Social Affairs, the law requiring industrial and commercial enterprises to hire a certain percentage of young men and women leaving school has proven to be a great success. Intended as a measure to combat unemployment among young people, the law required the 20,500 enterprises affected to engage some 47,000 young people. Instead, a total of 59,000 have actually been hired. The textile industry has taken on 5,800 instead of the 4,100 stipulated; the garment and wood-processing industries have each hired 1,000 more than their required minimum. The mining and building trades have exceeded their minimum legal requirements by employing 500 each.

400 MILLION SCHILLINGS FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION.

Subscriptions were recently opened in Austria for the first part of a loan being floated by the Austrian Housing Construction and Reconstruction Fund. The loan, which provides for the issuance of 6-1/2% bonds representing a nominal value of 400 million schillings, was oversubscribed within two days and subscriptions had to be halted. The proceeds from the loan will be used to restore 1,300 homes partially damaged as a result of the war. As of April 1954, the Fund had approved a total of 3,774 applications for loans in connection with the repairing of housing damage. At the present time, 1,300 applications are pending before the Fund and the purpose of the present loan was to cover these applications.

AUSTRIAN CAPITAL IMPORTS IN 1954 AMOUNT TO 100 MILLION SCHILLINGS. During 1954, the Austrian National Bank approved applications for imports of capital, consisting mainly of foreign credits, in the amount of 100 million schillings. These imports, which are drawn primarily from Switzerland and Western Germany, are authorized when the interest rates involved are substantially lower than domestic rates.

90 PERCENT OF ALL VIENNA ADULTS NEWSPAPER READERS.

The results of an opinion poll entitled "Reader and Newspaper," recently organized by the Journalism School of Vienna University, showed that 90 percent of all Viennese are newspaper readers. Fifty-eight percent of the readers of morning papers also purchase afternoon or evening papers. Forty-two percent of the readers buy only afternoon or evening papers. In the case of weekly newspapers, 37.8% read them regularly and 30.6% occasionally. For every two newspaper subscriptions there are five readers. Thirty-seven percent of the readers subscribe to their papers, 34% buy them at newsstands, 24% borrow them from neighbors and 5% read them in cafes. As to the reasons given for reading newspapers, 30.9% mentioned the need for information, 13.5% cited "tradition," 11.7% general interest and 10.9% "philosophical outlook." Fifty-two percent considered the political news and 62% the other sections of the paper to be credible. 21.2% read the political section first, 29.9% are influenced by the headlines in buying a paper, 17.8% read the local news first, sixty-nine percent read the classified ads. Fifty percent of the persons interrogated declared that their opinion in matters relating to theater, movies, concerts, exhibitions etc. is influenced by the criticisms they read in the cultural section of the newspapers.

FIRST AUSTRIAN-MODEL OXYGEN BLAST STEEL WORKS BUILT IN U.S.

As already reported in AUSTRIAN INFORMATION, Vol. VIII, No. 1, of January 15, the process developed by the United Austrian Steel Works (VOEST) for producing steel with pure oxygen is meeting with increased recognition throughout the world. Following the example of the Dominion Foundry and Steel Company in Hamilton, Ontario, which has just completed construction of a new plant in which steel will be produced by the new Austrian blast process, the McClouth Steel Company in Detroit has acquired a license for this Austrian technique. In connection with the initiation of these Detroit operations, Rudolf Rinesch, director of the VOEST Oxygen Blast Steel Works, has been invited to this country to acquaint the staff of the American firm with the technical details of the new process.

POLYESTER RESIN PRODUCTION IN AUSTRIA.

Production of polyester resin, a new and easily machinable plastic, was introduced in Austria at the end of 1954. At first, monthly production will amount to only 5-10 tons, but this output is expected to increase to 50 tons within a short time. The new plastic will be combined with spun glass when there are special resistance requirements. The product can be used in place of sheet metal since it exhibits the same mechanical resistance and is absolutely corrosion-proof. An automobile body made of this material would weigh only 100 kilograms (220 lbs).

68% OF TRIESTE'S TRANSSHIPMENTS ARE FOR AUSTRIA.

The recent solution of the Trieste problem was of particular interest to Austria since that port belonged to Austria for more than 500 years (1382-1919) and it was during this period that Trieste reached the height of its development. From 1919 to 1945 Trieste belonged to Italy. But even in the years after 1919, the importance of Austria and Trieste to each other was very obvious. In 1938 the port's transshipments of Austrian goods amounted to 662,398 tons, or 30% of its total transshipments. In 1953, this figure rose to 1,407,633 tons, or 68% of the total figure. Transshipments for Italy, which occupies second place after Austria as a user of Trieste's facilities, are only 14% of the total.

At the present time, several ports are competing for Austria's overseas trade. Austria has had to compensate for the loss of former export customers like Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Balkan countries (Rumania, Bulgaria, etc.) by intensifying her overseas trade. The result has been that her transshipments now constitute an important factor in the business of numerous European seaports. Trieste, on the other hand, has lost most of its original customers in the Danube area and is now more than ever dependent on Austrian transshipments. The same situation would appear to apply to Hamburg, which has lost Eastern and Central Europe as freight-ordering territories and is consequently greatly interested in Austrian transshipping. As a matter of fact, thanks to its efforts to attract Austrian exporters, this Elbe port has been able to increase its Austrian transshipments from 190,128 tons (6% of total transshipments) in 1952 to 218,727 tons (8.6% of total) in 1953.

However, Hamburg ranks only third as a transshipper of Austrian merchandise. Second place is held by Bremen, with 807,571 tons (31.7% of its total) in 1953, as against 820,039 tons (25% of total) in 1952. Other ports engaged in transshipping for Austria are: Flume (1.4% of its total), Rotterdam (1.4%, Antwerp, (0.9%) and Amsterdam (0.7%). Although each of these ports has its own advantages and its specific interest for Austria, it is Trieste which will remain Austria's natural port — for geographical reasons if for no other.

In view of the large amount of Austrian transshipping business done through Trieste, Austria is entitled to certain privileges in this port. The Italian authorities have already promised to give due consideration to Austria's interests. As a matter of fact, negotiations are soon to be held between Italy and all countries interested in Trieste, including Austria, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The subject of the negotiations will be the development of Trieste as a free port, as envisaged in Article 5 of the London Memorandum. It is certain that Italy will endeavor to speed up the economic development of Trieste, which has now been returned to her. In view of her importance as a transshipper through this port, Austria will automatically occupy a preferential position in these talks.

115 MORE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES TO BE PUT IN SERVICE — Another 115 electric locomotives were ordered prior to October 31 of this year, under the electrification program for the Austrian Railroad system. A new model for express trains is included in this order which will be ready

for regular service by May, 1955. The locomotive will be capable of a top speed of over 80 mph, making it the fastest ever used in the history of Austrian railroading.

AUSTRIA ACTIVE AT FOREIGN FAIRS AND TRADE EXHIBITIONS. During 1955 Austria will participate in ten fairs outside the country: the St. Erik's Fair in Stockholm, the International Fair in Smyrna (Turkey), the fairs at Zagreb (Yugoslavia), Trieste (Italy, Leipzig (Germany), the Frankfurt Fall Fair (Germany), the Industrial Exhibition in Berlin, the Bulgarian Fair at Plovdiv, the International Fair in Bari (Italy) and the International Fair in Damascus (Syria). In addition, the Austrian Institute for the Promotion of Trade is planning to lend support to the individual exhibitions of Austrian firms to be held at Toronto (Canada), Karachi (Pakistan), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Frankfurt, Utrecht, Milan, Paris, Hannover, Munich, Brussels and Verona.

TEST DRILLINGS FOR OIL IN WESTERN AUSTRIA. The Oesterreichische Rohoelgewinnungs-A.G., a subsidiary of the Shell Company, recently carried out test drillings to a depth of 3,000 meters in the area of Feldbach-Braunau in Upper Austria. A rotary drilling rig constructed by Austria's Schoeller-Bleckmann Works was used in these operations.

AUSTRIAN WINE PRODUCTION FOR 1954 IS 34.3 MILLION GALLONS. Of Austria's 1954 wine production 34.3 million gallons, approximately 65% came from Lower Austria, 28% from Burgenland and 6% from Styria. The average production for the country was 41.8 hectoliters (110 gallons) per hectare (2.47 acres).

AUSTRIAN-DESIGNED BLAST FURNACE IN CANADA. A third Austrian-designed blast furnace has now been placed in operation at the Dominion Foundry and Steel Company in Hamilton, Ontario, under the supervision of the manager of Austria's Donawitz steel works. Two 30-ton converters have now been installed at the Hamilton plant for use in production of highest-quality sheet steel.

14-STORY TOWER HOTEL TO BE BUILT AT BAD GASTEIN. A 14-story hotel with 300 rooms is to be constructed shortly in the famous Austrian resort of Bad Gastein. Designed to cater to guests seeking moderately priced accommodations, the new hotel will cost approximately 850,000 dollars to build, a sum that is to be raised by a newly established joint-stock company. The structure will be built of steel and concrete and use will be made of pre-fabricated partitions. The rooms are to be decorated in the most modern manner and each room will have its own bathroom with stall shower. The ballrooms will be situated on the ground floor while the basement will feature a "Stueberl" (tavern) with bar. From all of the ballrooms and social rooms one will have access to a surrounding terrace which will serve as a restaurant when weather permits. On the hotel roof there is to be an open-air cafe from which visitors will have a magnificent view of the famous Gastein Valley. Thanks to rational floor plans and availability of every kind of modern convenience, the new hotel will be run with a staff of only 50 persons. This, plus the fact that large numbers of guests are expected, will make it possible for this comparatively luxurious hotel to charge rates that the average tourist can afford.

TYROLEAN MOUNTAINEERING SCHOOL OFFERING SPECIAL COURSES IN 1955. The Tyrolean Mountaineering School, one of the best-known organizations specializing in training skiers and mountain-climbers according to Alpine-mountain techniques, will offer three important courses in its 1955 program. In January and February, high Alpine courses will be given in Soelden in the Oetz Valley; from March to May, the courses will be held in the Pitz Valley, using the Taschachhaus as headquarters; later courses will have the Dresdener Hut in the Stubai Valley as headquarters. From February to April, there will be guided ski-tours in the Oetztaler Alps, lasting from two to six days. March 20 will be the departure date for a special week-long ski tour into the Silvretta. After March 20, there will be week-end ski tours into the Ziller Valley and Stubai Alps.

ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG TO BE WORLD'S GREATEST SKI CENTER. At a ceremony attended by Chancellor Julius Raab, a new cable railway and a new double chair lift were opened at St. Anton am Arlberg on January 15. The cable railway runs from Galzig, at an altitude of 2060 meters (1 meter = 3.28 feet - Ed.), to Valluga Ridge at 2647 meters and is a two-track line operating on a pendulum principle. It is capable of transporting 200 persons per hour in both directions and constitutes an extension of the cable line to Galzig Peak. It is planned to extend the new line to the 2811-meter Valluga Peak by means of a lift still to be built. This will therefore be Austria's highest cable car line and, together with the Schindler double chair lift, it will make St. Anton the world's greatest skiing center. St. Anton is the only high alpine center which features a "ski circus." As pointed out by Chancellor Raab on this occasion, the development of ski areas at higher altitudes made possible by the two new lines will result in a prolongation of the skiing season. With the opening of the new lines, Austria now has a total of 29 cable cars and 76 chair lifts.

AUSTRIAN SKI CHAMPION TO BE SUN VALLEY COACH.

Christian Pravda, the Austrian winner of the world championship for downhill skiing, arrived in the United States at the end of last year and traveled to the ski resort at Sun Valley, Idaho, where he will be skiing coach. Pravda was accompanied by his team mate Martin Strolz who has left the Austrian Olympic team and will also become a professional trainer in the United States.

CARNIVAL - A TIME FOR DANCING AND MERRIMENT.

The period of Carnival (Fasching) extends from New Year's to Ash Wednesday. In Austria it is characterized particularly by hundreds and often thousands of public balls, of which those of the Vienna State Opera and the Vienna Philharmonic as well as the "Gschnasfeste" (fancy-dress balls) of the Vienna Kuenstlerhaus are now world-famous. Nowadays almost everyone attends one or more of these balls, some of them formal affairs with the guests wearing white-ties and evening gowns, others in the form of fancy dress, masked balls. Much high spirited mischief is permitted or at least tolerated: the guests dance all night long and at the masquerade balls prizes are awarded for the most original or funniest masks. The Carnival celebration is usually continued outside the ballroom and for the duration of this period village

and city streets are often turned into dancefloors and are sometimes the scene of large parties. In the villages and in certain cities, big carnival processions are held with the people wearing masks of all kinds.

A special feature is the Ski Carnival (Ski-Fasching) in which the masks are worn by the skiers and prizes are awarded for the best masks. The Carnival period ends on the eve of Ash Wednesday, which marks the beginning of Lent. The Carnival Festival is the most colorful festivity of the year.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

AUSTRIAN CHILDREN'S PAINTINGS ON EXHIBIT IN U.S.

The Austrian Embassy is sponsoring an exhibit of paintings by 58 Austrian children, each of them represented by one painting. The exhibit, which is circulating under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, was organized by the Superintendent of Schools in Vienna and offers a cross-section of recent outstanding art work done in elementary and high schools. The great variety in style and technique reflected in the display are probably to be explained by the excellent methods of teaching art in Austria. Simple subjects like bouquets of flowers, butterflies and birds are handled with unusual taste, charming color combinations and great originality of approach. All of the paintings are matted.

Further information about the exhibit may be obtained from Mrs. John A. Pope, Chief, Traveling Exhibition Service, Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D.C.

THE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND FOREIGN STUDENTS.

The Vienna Institute of Technology, which was established in 1815 during the reign of Francis I, is one of the oldest and most respected institutions of its kind. Originally known as the Polytechnic Institute, the school was converted into an institute of technology with the statute of a university in 1867. The Institute has numbered among its collaborators the mathematicians Czuber and Finger, the aerodynamics specialist Mises; the physicist Mache; the machine designer Radinger; the architect Ferstel; the turbine designer Kaplan; the electrical engineer Reithoffer; the chemists Bamberger, Vortmann and Schroetter; researchers in the field of building materials like Tetmajer and Lech; the structural designer and bridge builder Hartmann, and the aeronautical specialist Knoller. The Institute comprises the following facilities: Civil Engineering; Architecture; Machine Construction and Electrical Engineering; Chemistry; Applied Mathematics and Physics. Students completing a course of study lasting approximately five years and passing the two state examinations, are awarded the degree of Diplomingenieur (Certified Engineer) by the Institute of Technology. To obtain the degree of Doctor of Technical Science, the students must also write a dissertation and pass a comprehensive examination. Foreign students holding degree as engineers may obtain a Doctor's degree from the Vienna Institute of Technology by submitting a dissertation. The requirement for admission to the Institute is completion of secondary education, which is interpreted as extending somewhat further than secondary-school or technical-high-

school training in the American sense. An arrangement is possible, however, for making up for preliminary training which may be lacking.

The tuition, examination and laboratory fees, together with necessary expenditure for writing and drawing materials, for the entire 4-5 year period, amount to approximately \$1,250 for the Machine Construction and Electrical Engineering courses, \$1,400 for the Civil Engineering course, \$1,200 for the Architecture course, \$1,300 for the Chemistry Course and \$850 for Applied Mathematics and Physics. Training at the Institute of Technology is one of the more expensive types of study in Austria.

BREGENZ 1955 FESTIVAL TO FEATURE BURGTHEATER PERFORMANCE. For the first time in its history, the Bregenz Festival is to open in 1955 with a performance of Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe" by the Vienna Burgtheater company. The plan will be produced in the newly-constructed Theater am Kornmarkt on July 21, 1955. The Festival's "Play on the Lake" series will be continued with Johann Strauss' operetta "A Night in Venice." This operetta has been the Bregenz' most successful presentation and has therefore been selected for the coming season, which will mark the 10th anniversary of the Festival series.

"AUSTRIA-WOCHENSCHAU" CELEBRATES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY. Prior to 1938, a wholly Austrian newsreel series called "Oesterreich in Bild und Ton" (Austria in Pictures and Sound) was produced. After 1945, long negotiations with the Allies were necessary before it was possible to present an Austrian-produced newsreel to the film-going public. The first issue of the new "Austria-Wochenschau" (Austrian Weekly Review) was released on November 11, 1949.

In the first years of its existence, "Austria-Wochenschau" has greatly extended its ties with foreign countries. As the result of agreements with newsreel companies in the U.S., Belgium, Germany, England, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Yugoslavia, Sweden and the Soviet Union, it has become possible for events from all over the world to be shown within the framework of the "Austria-Wochenschau." In order to satisfy the growing needs of large groups for visual information - a need reflected by the splendid attendance figures of newsreel theaters - "Austria-Wochenschau" now plans to issue a "Weltjournal" (World Magazine). The plans for the new series are to concentrate on Austrian reports about developments in Europe while the "Austria-Wochenschau" will concern itself primarily with world and local coverage.

AUSTRIAN SAHARA-TIBESTI EXPEDITION DEPARTS. On December 30, the Second Austrian Sahara-Tibesti Expedition left Vienna to proceed to the Tibesti upland in the southern part of the Sahara desert. The members of the expedition are Otto Bleber, the leader and son of the Kaffa explorer, Friedrich J. Bleber; Dr. Peter Fuchs, a young ethnographer and anthropologist who organized a very successful expedition to the Tuareg area in 1952; Edith Fuchs-Fischer, the wife of Peter Fuchs, who accompanied him on the 1952 Tuareg expedition; Alexander Posch, the cameraman who travelled through North Africa in 1952 and 1953. The aim of the group is to carry out ethnographic and anthropological investigations in the Tubbus area. The first European to visit the Tibesti region was Gustav

Nachtigall who, because of the hostility of the natives, had to flee leaving his baggage behind. One of the purposes of the Otto Bleber expedition is to acquire a second Tibesti collection for the Austrian Ethnological Museum, whose first collection is in Paris, and to make a black-white film, supplemented by tape recordings, of the customs of the Tubbus. All of the expedition members except Dr. Peter Fuchs will return to Vienna at the end of April. After completion of the present project, Fuchs is planning to penetrate the almost unexplored mountain country of Ennedi, about 400 miles south-east of Tibesti.

PREPARATIONS FOR MOZART COMMEMORATION. A ceremony organized by the Austrian Government and to be held in Salzburg on January 27 will mark the opening of the Mozart Memorial Year of 1956 and likewise of the Salzburg 1956 Winter Festival. The festival in question will last for one week and be devoted exclusively to the presentation of Mozart's works. The Memorial Year will end on December 5, 1956, the anniversary of Mozart's death, with a performance in St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, of the composer's Requiem.

An honorary committee has been organized in Switzerland to help raise the additional funds necessary for issuing the complete edition of Mozart's works planned by the Salzburg Mozarteum. The members of this Committee are former Minister Carl Burckhardt, Professor Karl Barth, Arthur Honegger, Frank Martin, Paul Sacher and Professor J. R. v. Salis.

ST. STEPHEN'S GALLERY OPENED. The Catholic Education Center of Vienna has opened its St. Stephen's Gallery with an exhibition of works by the Austrian painter Herbert Boeckl. The display includes 28 paintings, mostly watercolors inspired by Roman fresco paintings which served the artist as basic studies for his new large-scale frescoes at the Seckau Abbey in Styria. Also being shown are his oil paintings "St. Theresa of Liseux" and earlier sketches. The Boeckl exhibition will be followed by a display featuring primitive rural religious art, drawings by Georges Braque and a cross-section of the work of Albin Kubin. The directors of the new gallery are planning to organize exhibitions of modern religious art and of the works of young artists.

VIENNA EXPERIMENTAL THEATERS. This season's repertoires of Vienna's seven experimental theaters include a number of important literary works. The "Kaleidoskop," a cellar theater in the building of the Secession Art Gallery is planning three series of plays. The first series, comedy, will include a work by Heinrich von Kleist and Plautus' "Miles Gloriosus." The "Poetry Theater" series will feature Shakespeare's "The Tempest" and works by Rabindranath Tagore and Maurice Maeterlinck. The third series will be devoted to first performances. The "Theater der Courage," which began its season with a new adaptation of Aristophanes' "The Ecclesiazusae," is planning to present works by J. P. Sartre, Marcel Ayme, Armand Salacrou, Hugo Betty, Sauvajon, James Bridy, Christian Grabbe and Sophocles.

OSKAR KOKOSCHKA DESIGNING STAGE SETS. The well-known Austrian artist Oskar Kokoschka will design the scenery for the new production of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" at the Felsenreitschule during the 1955 Salzburg Festival. This is the first time that Mr. Kokoschka participates.

ALBERTINA - WORLD'S GREATEST GRAPHIC ARTS COLLECTION

VIENNA ALBERTINA GALLERY HAS WORLD'S GREATEST GRAPHIC ARTS COLLECTION. The internationally famous Albertina graphic arts collection represents the fusion, in 1920, of two famous Viennese collections: that of the former Archducal "Albertina" - which gave the new unit its name - and the "Copperplate Engraving Cabinet" of the former Court Library.

The old "Albertina" was started in 1795 by Duke Albert of Saxony-Teschen, the husband of Marie Christine, one of Maria Theresa's daughters. The Duke was a great connoisseur and during his stay in the Netherlands as Governor he had ample opportunity to add engravings and drawings to his collection. In 1792 the Duke chose as his Vienna residence the palace which is the present-day Albertina Gallery. After the Duke's death, the collection became the property of his heirs and by the time it came down to its last owner it was already a kind of public institution. It was taken over by the Austrian Republic in 1919 and combined with the Copperplate Cabinet in 1920.

All Important European Schools Represented

The Copperplate Cabinet was also founded by a prince - Eugene of Savoy, after whose death in 1738 the collection was acquired for the Court Library by Emperor Charles IV.

The Albertina houses the greatest graphic arts collection in the world, including more than 600,000 drawings and engravings. It is divided into two sections, one for freehand drawings and one for engravings.

The freehand drawings section includes works from all the important European schools, e.g. by such famous Italian masters as Raphael, Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, by such representatives of the Venetian School as Titian, Tintoretto and Veronese and by the masters of all the other Italian schools. Among the outstanding rarities is a study by Perugino, the only proven drawing of the master still in existence. An especially important section is that of the Dutch School, including drawings of Rubens, Rembrandt and Breughel. The French section, which affords a survey of French drawing down to the Impres-

sionistic period, is surpassed only by that of the Louvre.

However, the most important part of the Albertina collection is that of the German masters. Its collection of drawings by Albrecht Duerer, which include his finest work, is unmatched anywhere in the world. The history of the ownership of this part of the collection can be traced back to Duerer himself, from whose heirs it had been acquired by Willibald Imhof, a friend of the artist. After Imhof's death, the collection became imperial property in 1588 and was incorporated into the Court Library in 1783. It was acquired by Duke Albert during the reign of Francis II.

Another part of the drawings section is a group of architectural plans, the most valuable of which are those of Fischer von Erlach and von Hildebrandt. Drawings of later periods are likewise amply represented. Works by leading Austrian artists of the Baroque and Romantic periods as well as by non-Austrians like Menzel, Liebermann, Klinger and Muench are included. Thanks to the activities of the present director of the Albertina, Professor Otto Benesch, works of Austria's present-day graphic arts are also represented.

Engravings from the 14th Century

The engraving group (wood and copperplate engravings, etchings, lithographs) embraces the whole field of the graphic arts from the 14th century down to the present. Among the earliest works represented are many German and Italian primitives, a large number of which are unique copies. The graphic work of Duerer and Rembrandt is especially well represented,

including Duerer's proofs of the engravings "Adam and Eve" and "Jealousy." The Rembrandt etchings include first-stage engravings of the "Hundred Gulden Drawing" and the "Old Herring," the latter existing only in this one Albertina copy. The Albertina also includes a large number of French engravings of the period from the 16th to the 18th centuries and of British mezzotint art of the 18th century.

The activity of the Albertina is by no means limited to taking care of its existing treasures. Rather, in contributing to exhibitions at home and abroad, it takes an active part in



Drawing by Thomas Ender

One of the Exhibits of the Albertina Exhibition in U.S.A.

present-day artistic life. The extensive range of many graphic arts exhibits in recent years has been made possible through the initiative and active cooperation of the Albertina. In addition to its continually changing special exhibits, the Albertina also offers a library with a large collection of works on the history of art and an ultramodern reading room.

The palace in which the Albertina collection is housed was completely destroyed by bombs during the war, so that construction of a completely new building was necessary. This new structure, in which the stylistic elements of the former building and the requirements of modern museum construction have been taken into account, was completed a short time ago.



Sketch of the reconstructed Albertina

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